

3rd March 1927]

[Mr. R. Nagan Gowda

said of the fish in the pond that looked at the monkey and wanting to learn to jump from branch to branch they planted trees also in the pond. Just as the mere preserve of trees with branches could not enable the fish to learn jumping so also mere buildings could not educate children. In short too large an amount of money is spent by way of buildings. There are schools in this country where we get more learning without spending huge sums for building purposes. Much less money has been spent for buildings than for the maintenance of the staff. I wish to add one more word before I finish and that is about the salaries that are paid to the men employed by Government and the income that the men could get from their professions in private enterprise. There ought to be a certain standard by which the wages of the men in Government service is calculated. The average living wage of a family in this country is somewhere near Rs. 75 and this ought to be maintained as a standard by which the salaries of men that are employed for public work ought to be calculated."

At this stage the House rose for the day to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.



APPENDIX I

[Vide answer to question No. 198 asked by Mr. C. Gopala Menon at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd March 1927, page 143 supra.]

*Extract from the Reference of the Commissioner of Excise, C.R.
No. 8759-Abk./26, dated 22nd December 1926.*

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7. All the arrack shops were closed as an experiment for a period of three years from 1st April 1924 in the taluks of Shiyali and Tirutturaipundi of the Tanjore district; in the Tiruvadanaï taluk of the Ramnad district; in the Tenkasi taluk of the Tinnevely district; and in the Attur taluk of the Salem district. The period of the experiment will cease with the end of the current year and the question has therefore to be considered whether the closure of shops may be made permanent or continued as an experiment for a further period. In the Shiyali taluk the experiment led to an increase in the consumption of foreign liquor during 1925-26, but during the first half of the current year there is a fall. It has had no effect on toddy consumption in the area nor apparently on the arrack consumption in the adjoining taluks. In the Tirutturaipundi taluk, the experiment stimulated the consumption of foreign liquor to some extent but had no effect on the toddy consumption in the locality nor on arrack consumption in the adjoining taluks. The closure of shops is reported not to have resulted in illicit distillation or kindred offences, which are reported to be unknown in these parts. Two cases of unlicensed transport involving $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of liquor were reported in 1925-26 and one case of transport of $9\frac{1}{2}$ drams of liquor intended

[3rd March 1927]

for Shiyali taluk was reported in the current year. There were also three cases of illicit transport into Tirutturaipundi taluk in the first half of the current year against four during 1925-26 and one in 1924-25. Both the Collector and the Assistant Commissioner suggest that the closure of shops in these two taluks may be continued in the experimental stage for another year and the Assistant Commissioner recommends that the limit of private possession in these two areas may be reduced from four drams to one dram. The Commissioner agrees that the experiment in these two taluks may be continued for a further period but considers that it may be tried for two years more and that the limit of private possession of arrack in these localities may be fixed at two drams during this period.

With regard to Tiruvadanai taluk, the experiment stimulated the consumption of foreign liquor in the taluk but had no appreciable effect on toddy consumption. There was an increase in the consumption of arrack during 1925-26 in the adjoining taluk of Tiruppattur and in the foreign liquor consumption in the adjoining Ramnad and Paramakudi taluks. These facts would tend to show that the experiment in this taluk has not been a success and the Assistant Commissioner points out that arrack is being transported in buses in small quantities into some parts of Tiruvadanai taluk from the shops in the adjoining taluks. Three cases of unlicensed transport were detected in the taluk during each of the years 1924-25 and 1925-26. No cases of illicit distillation and kindred offences were reported during the period in the taluk. The Assistant Commissioner suggests that the closure of shops may be continued in the experimental stage. The Commissioner would prefer to give the experiment a further trial before making the closure of shops permanent and recommends that the experiment may be continued for a further period of two years. The limit of private possession of arrack in the taluk may be reduced to two drams as in the case of the two taluks of the Tanjore district. As regards Tenkasi taluk, the experiment has stimulated the consumption of foreign liquor in the taluk but had no marked effect either on toddy consumption in the taluk or on arrack consumption in the adjoining taluks. Three illicit distillation cases were reported during 1924-25 in the taluks where such crime was unknown previously but none were reported subsequently. There was only one case of unlicensed transport reported during the period of the experiment in 1924-25 but the Assistant Commissioner doubts whether serious attention was paid by the staff to see whether arrack was being purchased in quantities of less than four drams from the shops in the surrounding taluks and brought into the dry area. The important point however is that smuggling of Travancore arrack continues. Ten such cases were detected in the first half of the current year against thirteen during 1925-26 and seventeen during 1924-25. In view of this factor both the Collector and the Assistant Commissioner recommend the reopening of the shops in the taluk. With a view to check the increase in the consumption of foreign liquor in the taluk the licence fee of F.L. 2 shop in the locality was raised to Rs. 250 from 1st April 1926. Additional preventive staff for checking smuggling has been sanctioned from 10th February 1925 and the arrack issued from 1st April 1926 to the adjoining British taluks was ordered to be coloured so as to facilitate the detection of cases of smuggling of Travancore arrack. The Travancore Darbar has also during 1925-26 reduced the limit of private possession of arrack in the

3rd March 1927]

adjoining Shencottah taluk and restricted the issues of liquor to the State shops on the border of Tenkasi taluk which has led to a reduced consumption in these shops. The Commissioner considers that the full effect of these steps should be watched for a further period before the question of abandoning the experiment is considered and accordingly recommends that the experiment may be continued for a further period of two years within the limit of private possession of arrack reduced to two drams in the taluk.

In the Attur taluk there is no F.L. 2 shop and the experiment has had no effect on toddy consumption in the taluk nor on arrack consumption in the adjoining taluks. The number of cases reported under illicit distillation and kindred offences has however substantially increased in the taluk. Six such cases were detected in the first half of the current year against sixteen during 1925-26, eight in 1924-25, one in 1922-23 and none in 1921-22. Fifteen gallons of wash were seized in one case in October 1926 very near Attur. Illicit distillation crime shows a marked increase in the adjoining Rasipur taluk and it is reported that illicitly distilled liquor from this taluk and from Uttankarai taluk is being taken to the dry area. The Assistant Commissioner reports that the people in the locality have personally complained to him about the closure of the shops and considers that the experiment should be abandoned. The Collector agrees with him. The Commissioner, however, would point out that consequent on the formation of an additional circle from 1st May 1926 in the Salem district, the Inspector, Salem circle, has a smaller area to control and should be able to cope effectively with illicit distillation crime in the dry area. The Commissioner would therefore recommend that the experiment may be continued for a further period of two years with a reduced limit of two drams for the possession of arrack without a licence as in the other four taluks in which the experiment is now carried on.

APPENDIX II

[Vide "Communication to the Council" at page 165 supra.]

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

NOTE.

With reference to the answer given to question No. 22 asked by M.R.Ry. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar Avargal at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th January 1927, the Government have ascertained that Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies did not do any super audit work during the quarter ending 31st December 1925. The term 'super audit' is understood to mean a separate and complete audit made at longer intervals than the original annual audit--vide paragraph 93 of the Report of the Committee on Co-operation in India, 1915.

26th February 1927.

V. PANDRANG ROW.